

HOU

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt. Pa. Lof.*
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths and blasphemies
among the men, among the women the neglect of *household*
affairs. *Swift.*
H'OUSEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.
A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Mat. xxi. 33.*
H'OUSEHOLDSTUFF. *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of
an house; utensils convenient for a family.
In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and
lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke
is his bed, yea and his *householdstuff*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
A great part of the building was consumed, with much
costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The poor woman had her jest for her *householdstuff*, and paid
her physician with a conceit for his money. *L'Estrange.*
H'OUSEKEEPER. *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.]
1. Householder; master of a family.
To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as
fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakespeare.*
If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all
sorts of provisions and commodities are risen exceedingly. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty.
The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-
raisers. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home.
How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What
are you fewing here? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends
the other maid servants.
Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*
5. A housekeeper.
Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
H'OUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestic; useful to
a family.
His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *house-*
keeping commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carver.*
H'OUSEKEEPING. *n. f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.
I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakespeare.*
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the
old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned,
which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*
H'OUSEL. *n. f.* [Dybl, Saxon, from *housel*, Gothic, a sacrifice, or
hostia, dimin. *hosiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.
To H'OUSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the
eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.
H'OUSELEEK. *n. f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed or-
bicularly, and expanded in form of a rose; out of whose
flower-cup rises the point, which afterwards turns to a
fruit, composed, as it were, of many seed-vessels resembling
hulls, which are collected into a sort of head, and full of
small seeds. The species are six. *Miller.*
The acerbis supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices
of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*
H'OUSELESS. *adj.* [from *house*.] Without abode; wanting ha-
bitation.
Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakespeare.*
This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many
thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*
H'OUSEMAID. *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to
keep the house clean.
The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-
glass. *Swift.*
H'OUSEROOM. *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.
House-room, that coils him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden's Juv.*
H'OUSESNAIL. *n. f.* A kind of snail.
H'OUSEWARMING. *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merry-
making upon going into a new house.
H'OUSING. *n. f.* [from *house*.]
1. Quantity of inhabited building.
London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants,
according to the increase of *housing*. *Graunt.*
2. [From *housaux*, *houfes*, or *houses*, French.] Cloath originally
used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.
H'OUSING. *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at
first entrance into a house; housewarming.
His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
HOUSSE. *n. f.* [from *housaux*, or *houfes*, French.] Covering of
cloath originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles
as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by *Dry-*
den, I do not remember in any other place.

HOW

Six lions hides, with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his wait;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *hows* and trappings of a beast. *Dryd.*
H'OUSEWIFE. *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently
written *housewife*, or *hussy*. The mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is
dead. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A female economist.
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad
housewife it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be
wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let us fit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her
wheel, that her gift may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shak.*
Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*
Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*
The fairest among the daughters of Britain threw themselves
good statewomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addis. Freehold.*
3. One skilled in female business.
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till
she made him as good an *housewife* as herself; he could pre-
serve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addis. Spectator.*
H'OUSEWIFELY. *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts be-
coming a housewife.
H'OUSEWIFELY. *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy
of a housewife.
H'OUSEWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *housewife*.]
1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the
mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *house-*
wiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredit by
the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*
2. Female economy.
Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses
the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and
charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Tayl.*
HOW. *adv.* [Du, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]
1. In what manner; to what degree.
How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?
Ex. x. 3.
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get
understanding rather to be chosen than silver? *Prov. xvi. 16.*
How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And how oft
cometh their destruction upon them? *Job xxi. 17.*
O how love I thy law: it is my meditation. *Pf. cxix. 97.*
How many children's complaints, and mother's cries!
How many woful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*
Consider into how many differing substances it may be ana-
lysed by the fire. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner.
Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*
Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agonistes.*
We examine the why, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis much in our power how to live; but not at all when
or how to die. *L'Estrange.*
It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little re-
publick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Adair on Italy.*
3. For what reason; from what cause.
How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare.*
4. By what means.
How is it thou hast found it so quickly. *Gen. xxvii. 10.*
Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they
could tell how; or they will have gay skins instead of gay
clothes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
5. In what state.
For how shall I go up to my father? *Gen. xlv. 34.*
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's Ann.*
6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.
Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how much less on
them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the
dust. *Job iv. 19.*
A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more
dangerous by how much the spirits were more active and
high. *Hayward.*
By how much they would diminish the present extent of
the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains,
and rivers of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*
7. It

HOW

7. It is much used in exclamation.
How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*
How doth the city sit solitary as a widow. *Lam. i. 1.*
8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is;
that.
Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing how
that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might
have islands or continents. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
HOWBEIT. *adv.* [how be it.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.
HOWBE. *adv.* [how be it.] ing; yet; however. Not now in use.
Siker thou speakst like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemest so,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel, *Spenser.*
Yet nearer ways I know.
Things so ordained are to be kept, howbeit not necessarily,
any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain
the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed
unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and
esteem highly as profound wisdom, howbeit this wisdom saveth
them not. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
There was no army transmitted out of England, howbeit
the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the
Irish. *Davies on Ireland.*
HOW'VE. [Contracted from *how do ye*.] In what state is your
health. A message of civility.
Years make men more talkative, but less writative; so that
I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *how'd ye*,
to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*
HOW'VE. *adv.* [how and ever.]
1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.
This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd howe'er wife. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, howe'er
from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good,
howe'er the chiefest. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excuse your love does little say;
You might howe'er have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*
His views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of moun-
tains, which are howe'er at so great a distance, that they leave
a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy.*
I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecu-
tion, howe'er I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a
state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, howe'er, be
a very useful enquiry. *Swift.*
To HOWL. *v. n.* [Anglin, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog.
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakespeare.*
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling
wilderness. *Deutr. xxxii. 10.*
As when a sort of wolves infest the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Pierces as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*
2. To utter cries in distress.
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii.*
The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
Each new morn
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it rebores
As if it felt with Scotland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The noise grows louder still:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns;
Like victory: then groans again, and howlings
Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To speak with a belline cry or tone.
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and howl it out in deserts!
Me would'st thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?
A. Phillips's Distrest Mother.
4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.
HOWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

HUD

Murder,
Alarm'd by his fennel the wolf, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Whose howl's his watch. *Swift.*
These and the like rumours are no more than the last howls
of a dog dissected alive.
2. The cry of a human being in horror.
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the publick place. *Dryden's En.*
HOWSOEVER. *adv.* [how and soever.]
1. In what manner soever. See **HOWEVER**.
Berofus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient,
howsoever he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance
of all agree. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
2. Although.
The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him.
Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
To HOX. *v. a.* [from *hog*, Saxon.] To hough; to ham-
string.
Thou art a coward,
Which boxes honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meanings, alighted,
and with his sword boxed his horse, saying aloud, This day,
valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fel-
low soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles.*
HOY. *n. f.* [how, old French.] A large boat sometimes with
one deck.
He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence estoons arrived here three boys
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Fairy Queen.*
To define a barge and boy, which are between a boat and a
ship, is hard. *Watts's Logic.*
HUBBUB. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from
up us, or *hubbub*.] A tumult; a riot.
People pursued the business with all contempt of the go-
vernment; and in the hubbub of the first day there appeared
nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of
the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*
An universal hubbub wild
Of stunning founds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Why wolves raise a hubbub at her,
And dogs howl when the shines in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
HUCKABACK. *n. f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are
railed.
HUCKLEBACKED. *adj.* [hooker, German, a bunch, and back.]
Crooked in the shoulders.
HUCKLEBONE. *n. f.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to fit down.] The
hipbone.
HUCKSTER. *n. f.* [hook, German, a pedlar; *huckster*, a she-
hucksterer.]
1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a
pedlar.
There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being
hucksters to such vile merchandize. *Government of the Tongue.*
God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such
hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion. *South's Sermons.*
Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*
There should be a general confederacy of all the servants in
every family, for the publick good, to drive those China *huck-*
sters from the doors. *Swift.*
Those *hucksters* or money-jobbers will be found necessary,
if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*
2. A trickish mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man. *Hubb. Tale.*
To HUCKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty
bargains.
They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into fil-
ver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*
To HUBBLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hudd*.]
1. To dress up close to as not to be discovered; to mobble.
2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve the rose with much ado;
Her cloaths were budd'd on by two. *Prior.*
Now all in haste they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haste.
4. To perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem: this is not a
play budd'd up in haste. *Dryden.*
When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is budd'd when the skies are fair. *Dryd. Virgil.*
5. To throw together in confusion.
Our adversary, *buddling* several suppositions together, and
that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and con-
fusion. *Locke.*